A Review of the State of the Country---No Defalcations or Embezzlements.

at Peace with the World-Minister Mizner Recalled-Revenues and Disbursements-The Silver Question-Recommendations.

The message opens with an allusion to the wast and increasing business of the Government and a compliment to the faithfulness, energy and success with which the several Departments have transacted it. More than \$450,000,000 have been collected and disbursed without a single defalcation or embezzlement having developed so far. Effort is being made to improve the character of the public service, and the closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all methods of administration and other items of expenditure.

The friendly relations of this country with other nations have been undisturbed, while those with the Western Hemisphere have been promoted and strengthened by the conference recently held in Washington, This conference marks a most interesting and influential

spoch in our history. Reference is made to the change of Governmont in Brazil and its recognition by our Goveroment. The efforts of the Government were exerted to compose the differences among the South American States, and resulted successfully, and a treaty of peace was signed Aug. 26. The American Minister to Central America quence the act has been disavowed and Mr.

Mizner recalled. ment of Mexico and Great Britain to consider across our frontiers.

been made in securing a removal of the reatrictions on our meat products by France. already begun to produce salutary effects.

BERING BEA TROUBLES. In regard to the Bering Sea troubles the mes-

"The difference between the two Govern-Bering Sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid existing trouble,"

An cointentional wrong was done in the

adoption of a universal time meridien. Specessful offerts have been made to secure

the claims of American citizens for damages panies." resulting from that Government's seizure of the Delagon Bay Railroad. It is hoped that a satisfactory treaty will

soon be concluded with Japan for the settlement of several grave and delicate questions, existing friendly relations with that power. The cultivation of our friendship with Mex-

mission to that Government be raised to first-A special arrangement for reciprocity with

Spain having reference to the development of trade with Cuba is urged. Legislation is recommended for the promotion of the Consular service.

REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.

"The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080,55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$358,618,584.52. The postal receipts have not beretolore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,097.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$105,344,496.03. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,030,923.78, and the expenditures\$ 15,-739.871 in excess of those of 180). The customs | more rapid settlement of the Indians upon in- | the ill effects of a foreign monetary agitation receipts increased \$5,835,842,88, and the re- dividual allotments, and the restoration to the accompanied by such extraordinary incidents ceipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.89, public domain of the lands not needed for this as characterized this. It is not believed, howwhile, on the side of expenditures, that for purpose, have been largely carried into effect, | ever, that these evil incidents, which have for pensions was \$19,312,075.96 in excess of the Since March 4, 1839, the United States has the time unfavorably affected values in this

realized during the first four months of the patents has been increased about 6,000,

"For the year 1892, the total estimated receipts are \$373,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$357,852,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,790.58, which, with a each balance of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,790.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice Department, being equal, are not included in this statement

THE SILVER BILL.

bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1890, has been administered ions, and at the same time to give to the market | and as to the amount allowed." for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of allver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which naticipated and followed the passage of the set was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

"While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full pse of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

"The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silwer, give us a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of allver as a coin metal."

INCREASING THE CHECKLATING MEDIUM. "The efforts of the Secretary to increase the wolumes of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest practieable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during 19 months he has administered the affairs of the Department, are interesting and instructive. The sucresse of money in circulation during the 19 months has been in the aggregate \$83,866,813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt, and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 66 per cent, bonds to the amount of 8211.823-450, at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the

Much is hoped from the Customs Adminis- | not have the power to make it lawful." tration Board, which has been selected with possible to see how this legislation can be re- propriations for public buildings. garded by any country as unfriendly. Several gratifying results have obtained in the War Department by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertion

per cent, less than last year. BENEFIT OF THE VETERANS. day of June last, though over 300,000 new efforts of the Secretary to demonstrate the

calls had come in, there was not a single case | bealthfulness of our meats to foreign buyers that had not been examined and answered." have been quite successful. Adequate and regular appropriations for coast defense works and ordnance are strongly upon, there is no good reason for delaying work

for which there is so much need. National Guard should be continued and en-

The Department of Justice is complimented upon the effective work done in the way of bringing violators of law to justice, while exceeded the bounds of his authority in au- avoiding frivolous and annoying actions. The thorizing the seizure of Gen. Barrundia on | number of convictious secured for violations of board a Pacific mail steamer, and in conse- election laws will have, it is hoped, a salutary | legislation will be the quickening and enlargeinfluence. The vacation of nearly 100 fraudulent naturalization certificates has done much good, A proposition has been made to the Govern- and the recommendation is renewed that the "laws be se amended as to require a more full a regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers and searching inquiry into all the facts neces-It is believed that substantial progress has are granted. It certainly is not too much to I do not doubt. Some of these measures were require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and The settlement of the Samoan affairs has recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest property right."

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. work committed to his direction. The business | many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balments touching the fur seal question in the methods have been greatly improved. A larger ances of foreign trade had been largely in our four and three quarter millions in receipts have | ing they turned against us. It is very gratibefore Congress. They offer to submit the been realized. The deficiency this year is \$5 . fying to know that the last fiscal year again question to arbitration, as proposed by her 786,360 as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwith- shows a balance in our favor of over \$68,000,-Majesty's Government, has not been accepted, standing the great enlargement of the service, | 000. The bank clearings, which furnish a good for the reason that the form of submission pro- Mail routes have been extended and quickened, test of the volume of business transacted, for posed is not thought to be calculated to assure and greater accuracy and dispatch in distributh the first 10 months of the year 1890 show. a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is tion and delivery have been attained. The as compared with the same months of 1889, an sincerely hoped that before the opening of an- report will be found to be full of interest and | fucrease for the whole country of about 8.4 per

most nearly touches all our people. tariff act to Hawaii, which it is hoped Con- letteries, approved Sept. 19, 1890, has been re- nees was very general throughout the country. | the law." It is hoped that Congress will provide the | The Postoffice Department and the Department | upon a safe and profitable basis is shown by the means for accepting the invitation of Italy to of Justice at once entered upon the enforcement | fact that there were 300 less failures reported participate in the conference to consider the of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already in Oct. 1890, than in the same month of the the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralzing appeals and about \$5,000,000. the submission by Portugal to arbitration of literature emanating from the lottery com-

THE NAVY.

"The construction and equipment of the new ships for the Navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and and which will maintain the present and long- during this Winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, ico is urged, and it is recommended that the both in the Government and private yards, with energy and watched with the most scru-

> "The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum. It is a source of congratulation that the anticipated influence of these modern wessels upon the esprit decorps of the efficers and seamen has been fully realized. Confidence and pride in the ship among the crew are equivalent to a secondary battery. Your with our people or out of any discredit atfavorable consideration is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary."

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

tion of the larger Indian reservations by the | selves. We could not, however, wholly escape gained in this way about 14,726,000 acres. The | country, can long withstand the strong, safe, "The Treasury statement for the current | Land Office has carried out the policy outlined | and wholesome influences which are operating fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, | in the last message relating to patenting lands | to give to our people profitable returns in all is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$406,- to settlers. No mere suspicion of imputation | branches of legitimate trade and industry. 000,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leav- has been allowed to delay the adjudication of | The apprehension that our tariff may again ing a surplus of \$52,000,000-not taking the cases upon their merits. The intention has said at once be subjected to important general postal receips into the account on either side. been to perfect the title of honest settlers | changes would undoubtedly add a depressing The loss of revenue from customs for the last | with such promptuess that the value of an | influence of the most serious character, quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from entry might not be swallowed up by the exthis is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, pense of delay. The average monthly issue of

THE DISABILITY PENSION RILL. "The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations ing force of the office. The examination and adjunication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the Government in delay, while there is much hardship "The act 'directing the purchase of silver and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury with an before the enactment of the law. This liberal carnest purpose to get into circulation at the enlargement of the general law should suggest sarliest possible dates the full monthly amounts | a more carcial scrotiny of bills for special reof Treasury notes contemplated by its provis- lief, both as to the cases where relief is granted

POLYGAMY.

and in part of the recent monetary disturb-ances. Some months of further trial will be by the laws of the land, has attracted wide fond American trade and the wages of American sticution, and it is hoped that its influence will | workmen. be highly beneficial in restraining infractions "The misinformation as to the terms of the not renonuce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it

& Some $Too\ Fast$

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Sodn. They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PRE-VENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OF COLDS, IN ESTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEDUALLED, Avoid substitutions offered.

reduction of the annual interest charge of is quite another thing, and the only safe thing, except that we pay our workmen and work-\$8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of so to deal with the Territory of Utah as that women better wages than are paid elsewhere-

great care, and is composed, in part, of men of | mission of Wyoming and Idaho. The Patent | of intercourse and transportation to secure for rich experience in the administration of the Office is complimented, and Congress is reold custom sregulations. The chief aim of the minded that it has the duty of making the ap- clause in the tariff act wisely and effectively law is to secure honest valuation, and make portionment according to the recent census. opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade this valuation uniform at all places. It is im- A wise economy is neged in regard to the ap- in exchange for the free admission to our ports

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests entrusted to from the army has been reduced, until it is 33 | its care." The very substantial improvement in the market price of leading farm products is noted. The export trade in live animals and "The results attained by a reorganization | fowls shows a large increase—that is, \$33,000,000 and consolidation of Divisions having charge | for the fiscal year ending June, 1890, this being of the hospital and service records of the vol- \$15,000,000 more than that of 1889. Nearly unteer soldiers are very remarkable. This | 200,000 more cattle and 45,000 more hogs were change was effected in July, 1889, and at that exported. The export of beef and pork and time there were 40,654 cases awaiting attention, dairy products was largely increased; that of more than half of these being calls from the butter alone rising from 15,504,978 pounds Pension Office for information necessary to the | to 29,748,042, while the total increase in value djudication of pension claims. On the 30th of meat and dairy exports was \$31,000,000. The

HOME MADE SUGAR.

urged. Plans having been practically agreed | the progress and prospects of the beet-sugar | telegraphs, but it seems to him that it is quite The encouragement which has been given the mercial success. The area over which the the public can have the use of the wires for the value is offered to the choice of the farmer."

MATTER FOR CONGRATULATION. "I congratulate the Congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the 51st Congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this ment of our manufacturing industries, larger and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our sary to naturalization before any certificates | safe currency for the transaction of business, enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the con-

tially manifested themselves. "The general trade and industrial condi-"The report of the Postmaster-General shows | tions throughout the country during the year the most gratifying progress in the important have shown a marked improvement. For economy in expanditures and an increase of favor, but during that year and the year followover October, 1889, while outside of New York ceived with great and deserved popular favor. That this larger business was being conducted preceding year, with liabilities diminished by

"The value of our experts of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$115,-000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig-iron-always a good gage of general prosperity-is shown by a recent census bulletin to have been 153 per cent. greater in 1890 than in 1880, and the production of steel 290 per cent. greater, Mining in coal has had no limitation except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1884. The depression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people.

"These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have reing to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London tucked to our securities held in that market. The return of our bonds and stocks was caused by a money stringency in England, not by any The acts of Congress looking to the reduc- loss of value or credit in the securities them-

"The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important pro visions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than 60 days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by not taken of the fact that the general tendency in the field was recalled and added to the work- of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legis- Democrats. The Probibitionists gain 352 votes. to purchase it, I am open to offers. lation was by many erroneously attributed to

the tariff act. "There is neither wisdom nor justice in the "The increasing numbers and influence of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and bones were broken. Most of the persons on the the non-Mormon population in Utah are ob- necessarily the product of compromise as to de- stand were young men and lads, there being Willord Woodruff, President of the Mormon in its general scope and effect I think it will only one being injured, and she not very Church, in which he advised his people to re- justify the support of those who believe that | badly. Irain from contracting any marriage forbidden | American legislation should conserve and de-

> period of 1888. And so far from being an act | transportation, as in the Joe King specimen. to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean

carrying trade of the world. "The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnancy. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free-trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unselfishness in trade. And on the adoption of a protective-tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpstantial share of a trade with other lands

already inadequate to their necessities," The President says that there is no disposition on our part toward prohibitory or retaliatory legislation, but that we must "save our working people from the agitations and dis-

those who believe polygamy to be rightful shall | better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessaries of life." In many things we The country is congratulated upon the ad- have advantages that only need better facilities them large foreign markets. The reciprocity

of certain products. Subsidies to American steamship lines are strongly urged, and a more liberal payment to those plying to Australian ports, which have brought us a vast amount of trade.

The chartering of an International American Bank is recommended. The enactment of a National bankrupt law is regarded as very desirable. Also, a law providing an inernational copyright, and one looking to uniformity and increased safety in the use of couplers and brakes upon freight trains engaged in Inter-State commerce. The question of irrigation of the arid lands

of the West is something that Congress should consider carefully and regulate by legislation. The President's idea is that the United States should not build dams or reservoirs, but carefully survey the region, determine the water supply and make grants to the State or Territory to promote the end in view.

The President does not think the Govern-"The information given by the Secretary of | meut should own or operate the railroads or industry is full of interest. It has already practicable for it to make contracts with the passed the experimental stage and is a com- latter for the Postoffice Department, by which sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is | transmission of dispatches, just as the Governvery large, and another field crop of great | ment contracts with the railroads for the carrying of letters.

The President makes a strong argument in favor of developing the present law providing for Federal supervision of Congressional elections. He points out that this does not introduce any principle.

"It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for we now have one, and have had for nearly 20 years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveworking people, and an increased supply of a ness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the templation of Congress have as yet but par- | parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of Government is lost. The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices, or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the lot-box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticements of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities. Surely there is nothing sectional about this croed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of law intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is other senting season some arrangement may be suggestion, not only to Congress, but to those effected which will assure to the United States thoughtful citizens who may be interested to New York was over 13 per cent. During the and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten a property right, derived from Russia, which know what business methods can do for that month of October the clearings of the whole | that every law, whether relating to elections was not disregarded by any nation for more department of public administration which country showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. or to any other subject, whether enacted by the State or by the Nation, has force behind it: the "The passage of the act to amend certain | the increase was 113 per cent. These figures | courts, the marshal or constable, the posses sections of the Revised Statutes relating to show that the increase in the volume of busi- comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind

> Statistics of Tornadoes. [Licut. John P. Finley in the September Forum.]

The tornado, with hardly an exception, occurs in the afternoon, just after the hottest part of the day. The time of greatest frequency is from 3:30 to 5 o'clock. The tornado season includes March, April, May, June, July, August and September, but storms of this nature may occur in any part of the year. The months of greatest frequency, as determined from a record of 208 years, are April, May, June and July. The single mouth of greatest frequency is May, April following next in order. The State in which the greatest number of tornadoes has occurred is Missouri, followed next in order by Kansas and Georgia. A record of more than 500 tornadoes and "windfalls" (i. e., paths of tornadoes through forests) in Wisconsin considerably exceeds the number from any other State, but little weight can be given this comparison, owing to the want of thorough investigation of the subject of windfalls in other States. From a careful investigation of the origin of tornadoes and their geographical distribution, there is every reason to believe that these storms were as frequent and violent 200 years ago as now. Moreover, there appears to be no cause for any unusual change in the annual

The New Bampshire Situation. There has been considerable anxiety in the State of New Hampshire, caused by the removal of George Dickey, the Clerk of the Legislature, from the State, the question at issue being who would make up the list of members elected to the Legislature. Mr. Dickey has solved the problem by resigning, and this simplifies the situation. His successor will probably be S. J. Jewett, who will receive the full Republican support for Clerk at the opening of the special session, which will soon be called. The Democrats will be united ing the Clerk as to the method of preparing Clerk and his assistant.

New Jersey's Official Vete. The State Board of Canvassers of New Jersey can vassed the returns of the late Congressional elections on Nov. 26, with the result of establishing the following pluralities: First Dis- but it could probably be replaced by the lady trict, Bergen (Rep.), 2,710; Second, Buchanan | who made the wreath, whose name is doubtless many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was 4,518; Fourth, Fowler (Dem.), 4.685; Fifth, have not examined, but possiby it is on the back Cadmus (Dem.), 1,356; Sixth, English (Dem.), of the wreath, the frame of which has never 1,810; Seventh, McDonald (Dem.), 5,114. The | been unscaled, total vote was: Republican, 114,898; Demo- | Two reasons impel me to offer it for sale: The enlargement of our currency by the silver cratic, 128,418; Prohibition, 8,426. This is a One, the fact that it is of national interest; the bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to falling off from the Congressional vote of 1888 other, that I am in need of the money it is of 31,222 for the Republicans and 15,472 for the | worth. If you or any of your comrades desire

Accident at a Football Game. At the Yale-Princeton football game in suggestion that the subject of tariff revision | Brooklyn on Thanksgiving Day, a stand on shall be again opened before this law has had a | which were seated some 2,000 spectators colfair trial. It is quite true that every tariff lapsed, precipitating them to the ground, injurschedule is subject to objections. No bill was ing over 50 of the crowd, two of whom are ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates | likely to die, while many others were badly

Oysters Grown Ready Packed.

Rallimore Sun. Mr. Joe King, the oysterman, has a small keg of the laws of the United States. But the fact | act which has been so widely disseminated at | of full-grown oysters which is a curiosity, hould not be overlooked that the doctrine or bome and abroad will be corrected by experi- Under favorable conditions systems will attach belief of the church that polygamous marriages | ence, and the evil auguries as to its results con- | themselves to any convenient surface which is are rightful and supported by Divine revelation | founded by the market reports, the savings | hard and smooth. Samples of such growths remains unchanged. President Woodruff does | banks, international trade balances, and the have been sent to the San office in endless general prosperity of our people. Already we variety, and they have included old boots and sell it at a profit and relavest it in something begin to hear from abroad and from our cus- shoes fully encrusted and filled with fine oysit because the law is against it. Now, it is tom-houses that the prohibitory effect upon im- ters, bottles covered with bivalves, crocks and two weeks and see how much each one could quite true that the law should not attempt to portations imputed to the act is not justified. pots of them, utensils of all sorts full of them, make. One lady on the same evening of the The imports at the port of New York for the and even a clay pipe burthened with three or meeting bought a cabbage with her nickel. first three weeks of November were nearly 8 | four heavy shells; but it is not often that oysper cent, greater than for the same period in ters take the trouble to pack themselves so 1889, and 29 per cent, greater than in the same closely and so cleverly in a keg, handy for vinegar and pickled the remaining half and



their own countries in the commerce of the Humors of the blood, SKIN, AND SCALP whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crustworld, their advocacy and promotion by speech | ed. pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss contagious, are speedily, permanently, econ cally and infailibly cured by the CUTICURA REME-DIES, consisting of Curretha, the great Skin-Cure, other hand, if they sincerely believe that the | CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifler and Beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Puritier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. COTICURA REMEDIES are the only outcry against the authors of a policy so help-ful to their countrymen and crown with their more great cures of blood and skin diseases than favor those who would enatch from them a sub-25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG

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An Entirely New Departure. The unprecedented agitation among the farmers of the United States, their discussion of current problems and political affairs, their progress in organization and the development of co-operation among them, indicate that the farmer of the immediate future is to be much more a man of affairs than in the past. Ever leading the vanguard of agricultural progress, the American Agriculturist will pave the way of this grand uprising and assist by every agency in its power to make the farmers' movement fruitful in results of permanent benefit. Hence, an entirely new departure in the conduct of this magazine for 1891 will be comprehensive discussion of

LIVING ISSUES OF THE DAY,

as they relate specially to agriculture. The most profound students of economics, the greatest minds in public affairs, and the ablest statesmen have been engaged as contributors to this feature. Both sides and all phases of the great questions of the times as they bear upon our foundation industry will be presented by the most eminent specialists the world affords. Thus "The Lessons of the Farmers' Moss ment" will be interpreted from the standpoint of the impartial student of affairs, from the Republican and Democratic and Nationalist points of view separately, and in the light in which the movement is regarded by the greatest financiers. In the same way other public matters of special interest to farmers in the United States and Canada will be ably discussed in all their bearings upon agriculture. The intelligent farmers of the American nations, who comprise to a singular degree the vast constituency of this magazine, will thus be able to view these great issues as presented by the ablest advocates on all sides of each subject under discussion.

The American Agriculturist will not indorse or hold itself responsible for the opinions of its eminent contributors, but will aim to secure equally able treatment of all aspects of each topic. The AMERI: CAN AGRICULTURIST believes that the farmer wants to know the whole truth to hear all sides, through their best representatives - when the farmer will form his own conclusions. With his growing power as a citizen, increased responsibilities devolve upon the farmer. However firm his convictions or prejudices, he will welcome this exceptional opportunity of learning the views of the leaders of public opinion on the varied aspects of issues chiefly affecting agriculture.

Farming in Foreign Lands. Arrangements have also been completed for a series of beautifully illustrated articles on farming in various parts of the world, to be written by special correspondents of the America Agricultures who are already on their way to Europe, South America, Central America and Australia, for the purpose of studying the agriculture, crops, and methods of the inhabitants of these countries, for the benefit of the readers of

OTHER SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

Money Crops. Several eminent and well known specialists have been engaged to prepare exhaustive articles on the culture of barley, tobacco, hemp, flax, ramie, and other fibrous plants, maple, beet, and cane sugar, cotton and all the various crops which promise to yield in the near future the greatest profits for the outlay of capital and labor.

Old Features Retained and Improved. IN ADDITION to these special articles, the regular work of the magazine will be maintained in all departments of agriculture and horticulture. The fullest variety of the most accurate information of direct value to the practical or amateur farmer in all lines of work will be given in each number. The contents are so planned as to cover during the year the whole range of current agricultural work and inquiry, thus making each volume as annual encyclopedia of agricultural progress is all its branches. This old-time merit and its standard of accuracy which has won for it the time-honored title of the "Old Reliable AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST" will be more than ever kept up in 1891, when the magazine rounds out its first half century.

The Household and Children's Departments will be conducted in the same high literary excellence as before, with the constant aim for still greater improvement, and untiring efforts to instruct, entertain and please its readers. The recognized artistic quality of the engravings in this as well as all other departments, to be maintained if not excelled, will make the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST the most attractive and meritorious ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for the farm, village, and city alike.

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THE AMERICAN ACRICULTURIST,

New York.

A WAR RELIC. cently taken place in England. It is gratify. frequency of tornadoes for a like period to The Bair ad Autographs of Hany Distinguished

> The following communication has been handed us by Gen. Venzey for publication. If from Vermont was doing the country. He any Grand Army Post desires to purchase this | was near the battle of Missoloughi in 1824. valuable war relic, they can communicate di- | When the fight was over the American wanrectly with the writer of the communication.

LEWANEE, TENN., Nov. 4, 1890. GEN. VEAZEY: I take the liberty of calling the attention of the G. A. R., through you, to period, which has been in my hands since

It consists of a hair wreath made from the hair of 40 Maj.-Gens. and Cabinet Officers of in opposition to the passage of the bill instruct- | that period, and is accompanied by a small album containing seven photos and 29 autothe roll of the next House, and it is said there graphs of the persons whose hair is in the child of Greece is the new member of Congress will be enough Republicans who will take the | wreath. It is exactly as it was sold to a mem- | from the Oshkosh district-Leonidas M. Milsame position and therefore prevent the passage of the measure, and there will be little done at Grant at the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. the extra session except the election of the | It was raffled and we won it. Its genuineness is attested by several of the autographs and it is I believe the only thing of the kind in the world. As a personal relic of these brave men it deserves to be highly prized.

The key to each individual's hair was stolen from us by a Confederate spy in the Fall of '64; (Rep.), 1,163; Third, Geissenhainer (Dem.), on the record of the Sanitary Commission. We

The following are represented in the wreath and by photographs or autographs or both. Winfield Scott, U. S. Grant, Wm. H. Seward, Chief Justice Chase, Gideon Welles, Geo. B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, W. T. Sherman, M. Blair, P. M. G., John A. Dix, Dan'l D. Porter, John A. Logan, D. G. Farragut, Geo. H. Thomas, John Sedgwick, W. S. Rosecrans, Jno. and classifications had the full approval even of | bruised and internally injured, and many | A. Dahlgren, Jas. B. McPherson, S. R. Curtis, W. S. Hancock, Edw. Bates, T. P. Heintzelman, J. I. Usher, Lew. Wallace, H. Hamlin, Q. A. served with satisfaction. The recent letter of tails, and the present law is no exception. But but few ladies scattered through the crowd, Gilmore, B. H. Grierson, J. D. Peck, Bland (?) G. K. Warren, Otto G. Marble (?), Rob't Ander-

How a Nickel Can be Made to Grow,

[Reading Telegram.] Some time ago the Ladies' Aid Society agreed to invest a nickel in some kind of article and else, and so on, to speculate on this capital for She carried it home and sold half of it to her neighbor for a nickel. She invested that in sold the pickle for 25 cents. She then bought 20 cents worth of cloth and a spool of thread and made it up into three aprons, which she sold for 25 cents each, and took the 75 cents and bought molasses and gave a caudy pulling to the children, making them pay 10 cents a plate for the candy. The molasses made 21 plates of candy; so she made \$2.10 on one nickel in two weeks' time. How money will grow if properly

> In a Prohibition State, Too. [St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.]

used.

A "wet weather" incident occurred here today that is good enough to give away. A and other forms of organized effort of this of hair, either simple, serofulous, hereditary, or stranger sauntered into the Welden Bank and stood around in a wistful sort of way that the chaps behind the railing could not quite un-Finally one of the bookkeepers, seeking to relieve the stranger's embarrassment, inquired:

"What can we do for you, sir?" "Well, I would like to get something to take," was the reply, as the caller glanced around at the hardwood finish and over toward the mysterious realm behind the railing. "Why," said the manipulator of currency, 'this is a bank-not a bar!"

Then the stranger left with a disappointed

air-for, unlike the weather, he was very dry. tresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget," We are at no disadvantage in any foreign market, are at no disadvantage in any foreign market, A Distinguished Oshkosh Greek.

[Chicago Tribune.] In the days when Lord Byron was calling on Greece to awake, and was doing several other fool things over there, an American drummer He came upon a live infant playing among the slain. The glory of Greece was in the face of the child. It was a curious find in such a whole the child. It was a curious find in such a articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built articles.

a very interesting memorial or relie of the war | place. Whose was it? Whence came it? No one answered the queries of the American. It needed attention, and the Vermonter picked it with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Cod up, cared for, brought to America, reared and educated the waif of the field of Missolonghi. The name of the Vermonter was Miller. The child of Greece was given his name. This

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